Amendments to the Specification:

On page 14, after line 6, prior to the Examples, please insert the following new paragraphs:

--**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

Figure 1 shows the nucleotide sequence of rotavirus P43 VP4 protein.

Figure 2 shows the nucleotide sequence of rotavirus P43 VP7 protein.

Figure 3 shows the neutralizing antibody titers of sera from twelve 4- to 6-month old infants vaccinated with P33 against rotavirus variants P33, P38, P43, and 89-12C2.

Figure 4 shows the neutralization titer of sera taken from P33-vaccinated infants against P33-derived rotavirus clones.

Figure 5 shows neutralization titer of sera taken from P33-vaccinated infants against P33-derived rotavirus clones.

Figure 6 shows neutralization titer of sera taken from P33-vaccinated infants against P33-derived rotavirus clones.

Figure 7A shows a rotavirus vaccine product presentation comprising a syringe containing the calcium carbonate antacid buffer (in a liquid form), and a vial containing the lyophilised rotavirus strain.

Figure 7B shows a rotavirus vaccine product presentation comprising a syringe containing water and a vial containing the lyophilised rotavirus strain, the calcium carbonate antacid buffer, and xanthan.

Figure 7C shows the lyophilisation, performed directly in a blister, of rotavirus, CaCO3, and xanthane gum together.--

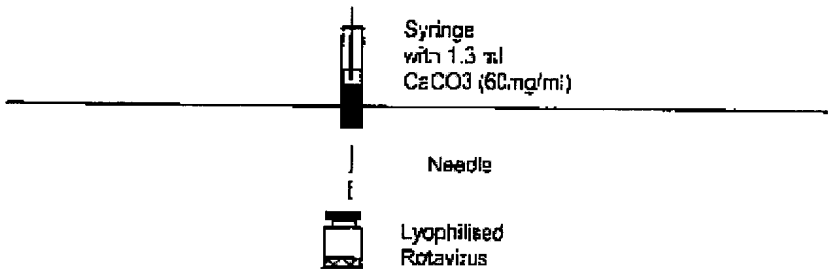
Please delete the two illustrations on page 37 as follows.

~~Example 7: Product design~~

~~The following schemes demonstrate examples of possible product designs.~~

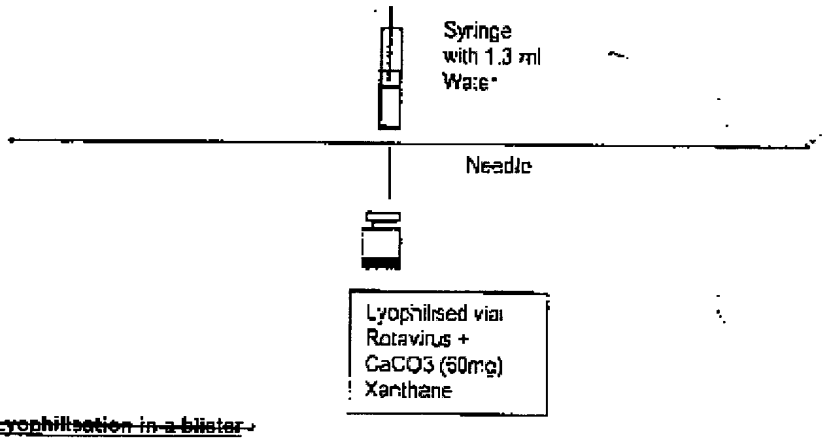
~~7.1 $CaCO_3$ in the syringe~~

~~Having already clinical batches of Rotavirus in lyophilised vials, the antacid can be placed in the reconstituent liquid contained in the syringe.~~



~~In this product presentation, sedimentation of $CaCO_3$ must be under control not only during the filling steps, but also during the complete shelf-live of the product (at least 2 years).~~

~~7.2 $CaCO_3$ in the lyophilised vial~~



~~7.3. Lyophilisation in a blister~~

On page 38, at line 2, please delete the illustration as follows:

~~In this case Rotavirus, CaCO3 and Xanthane gum are lyophilised together directly in the bliste~~

Example 8: Lyophilisation of different strain of Rotavirus

Batch n°	Rotavirus strain	Formulation composition	Viral titer at t = zero after lyophilisation	Viral titer after lyophilisation and 1 week at 37°
00F26/01	G1 SB purif n°6 PRO/0232	Sucrose: 2% Dextran: 4% Sorbitol: 3% Am. Acids: 2%	$10^{4.5}$	$10^{4.3}$
00F26/02	G2 (DS-1)	Sucrose: 2% Dextran: 4% Sorbitol: 3% Am. Acids: 2%	$10^{4.4}$	$10^{4.4}$
00F26/03	G3(P)	Sucrose: 2% Dextran: 4% Sorbitol: 3% Am. Acids: 2%	$10^{4.6}$	$10^{4.5}$
00F26/04	G4 (VA-70)	Sucrose: 2% Dextran: 4% Sorbitol: 3% Am. Acids: 2%	$10^{4.8}$	$10^{4.6}$
00F26/05	G9 (W161)	Sucrose: 2% Dextran: 4% Sorbitol: 3% Am. Acids: 2%	$10^{4.6}$	$10^{4.5}$

The strains DS-1, P and VA70 are described as Human rotavirus reference strains for serotype G2, G3 and G4 respectively at page 1361 of "Fields" Raven press 1990, second edition.

In this experiment different Rotavirus strains have been lyophilised.

For all, both the viral titer have been maintained during lyophilisation and accelarated stability (one week at 37°C) has been shown.